FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 3, 1844. [NO. 1387.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*☜

DISTRICT CONSTABLE.

THE Subscriber offers himself as a Candidate for Constable in the District of Fayetteville, and solicits the suffrages of his friends and the public.

WILLIAM MITCHELL.

Dec. 27. 86-tE

Carolinian publish.

ON CONSIGNMENT.

25 HHDS. PRIME SURINAM MOLASSES, 5 bbls. Crushed Sugar,
For sale by
SAML. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
December 20, 1843. 86tf

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

WILL be let to the lowest bidder on Saturday the 20th of January, 1844, the building of a FIRE PROOF JAIL, in the Town of Pittsborough, Chatham County—the Plan and Specifications of which will be made known on the day aforesaid. Bond and approved security will be required from the undertaker for the faithful and workmanlike performance of his contract.

Also, will be sold on the same day 2000 lbs. of Sash Iron, and what materials of the old Jail that may be on hand.

HENRY A. LONDON,
WILLIAM FOUSHEE,
WOODSON LEA,
O. A. STEDMAN,
EDWARD SMITES,
Commissioners.

Chatham County, Dec. 14, 1843. 86tf

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1843

Gardner & McKethan *vs.* Henry H. Thornton.

Original Attachment, levied on Land in Robeson County, containing one acre, more or less, adjoining John Campbell and the Lands belonging to Centre Church, on the road leading from Fayetteville to Campbell's Bridge, as the property of the Defendant, the 20th day of September, 1843.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Henry H. Thornton, the Defendant, is a non-resident of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the Defendant, Henry H. Thornton, to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be holden for the said County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of February next, then and there to replevy, or show cause if any he has, why said Land, levied on as aforesaid, shall not be condemned to the use of Plaintiffs' recovery.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday of Nov'r, 1843.

SD'H HOWELL, *C. C. C.*

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1843.

James Barnes *vs.* Joseph Wilson.

Original Attachment, levied on six hundred acres of land, more or less, on the waters of Shoe Heel, adjoining the Lands of Donald McQueen, Neill McDonald, Duncan McEachern, and others. (no other property to be found.) the 26th of October, 1843.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Joseph Wilson, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Joseph Wilson, to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of February next, to plead, replevy, answer and demur, or judgment pro confesso will be entered, and the case heard ex parte.

Witness Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of November, A. D. 1843.

SD'H HOWELL, *C. C. C.*

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1843.

Eliza Kelly *vs.* the Heirs of Edward Kelly, dec'd. Petition for Dower.

IN this case, it appears to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Kelly and Malcom Kelly, two of the Defendants, live beyond the limits of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of February next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or the prayer of the Petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday of Nov'r, A. D. 1843, and of American Independence the 68th year.

SD'H HOWELL, *C. C. C.*

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1843.

John McNeill, Adm'r, *vs.* Duncan Kelly and others, Heirs and Heiresses of Edward Kelly, dec'd.

Petition for the sale of Real Estate.

IN this case, it appears to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Kelly and Malcom Kelly, two of the Defendants, reside without the limits of the State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in the Town of Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of February next, and plead, answer or demur, or the petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of November, A. D. 1843, and of American Independence the 68th year.

SD'H HOWELL, *C. C. C.*

REAL ESTATE for sale.

THE HOUSE AND LOT on Rowan Street, occupied by O. P. Stark, Esq.

Also, a very handsome Northern-made Carriage. Apply to SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.

D'c'r 26, 1843. 86tf

$30 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in August last, a negro man named MARK, aged about 25 years, about 5 feet 11 inches high, fleshy, round full face, rather spare made. He is supposed to be lurking about Josiah Check's Quarter and Marsh's Store neighborhood, in Chatham county. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or confinement in any Jail so that I get him again.

JESSE HEDGEPETH.

Tyson's P. O., Moore County, Dec. 21. 86 f

ROCKINGHAM ACADEMY.

THE Subscriber will re-open his School at Rockingham on the second Monday of January next. The Academical year will be divided into two sessions of five months each. For the information of those residing at a distance, it may not be impertinent to remark, that the healthfulness of the location and the morality of the village, render Rockingham one of the most eligible situations for a School in the Southern part of the State. Parents and Guardians may rest assured that the minds and morals of those Pupils committed to his care, will receive the most sedulous attention from the Subscriber. Board can be had at the Taverns at five dollars per month, or in good private families on reasonable terms.

PRICES OF ADMISSION—PER SESSION.

Reading, Writing, and Spelling,	$7 00
Arithmetic, English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, and Declamation,	8 00
Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Watts' Treatise on the Mind, Logic, Pneumatics, Hydrostatics, Algebra, Geometry, Plain Trigonometry, and Surveying.	12 00
And Latin and Greek,	14 00

References.—Prof. J. B. White, Wake Forest College; R. J. Steele and J. P. Leak, Rockingham; and A. Little, Esq., Wadesborough.

SANDERS M. INGRAM.

Rockingham, N. C., Dec. 20, 1843. 86-4w

Received per Steamer Henrietta,

100 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE,
50 ditto St. Domingo ditto,
10 dozen Windsor Chairs,
25 boxes superior Cheese,
50 boxes and half boxes Raisins.
For sale by
SAML. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Dec'r 18, 1843 85tf

NOTICE.

ON the 11th day of January next, I will, as Administrator of John Munroe, at the residence of Mrs. Catharine Munroe, sell two likely Negroes, a woman and boy;—Horses, Mules, Cows, Blacksmith Tools, Corn and Fodder, a Wool Carding Machine, and various other articles. A credit of six months will be given. Several likely Negroes will at the same time be hired out for one year, and the Saw rented for the same time. Purchasers will be required to give bond with good security before the property is changed.

C. MUNROE, *Adm'in'tor'or.*

December 18, 1843. 85ts

DAVID SHAW,

Confectioner and Grocer,

HAS just received per Steamer Cotton Plant, a Fresh and General Supply of the following articles, which he offers low for Cash, viz:—

Soft shell Almonds,	Rose and Cologne Water,
Palm Nuts and Filberts,	Oil of Lemon and Peppermint,
New crop Bunch Raisins, large, in whole, half, or quarter boxes,	Oil of Cinnamon and Essence of Peppermint,
Fresh Currants,	British Oil & Bear ditto
East India Preserved Ginger,	Macassar Oil and Opodeldoc,
Starch and Citron,	A large assortment of Cordials,
Nutmegs and Cloves,	Port Wine and Madeira ditto.
Essence of Lemon and Cinnamon,	
Hair Powder & Camphor	

N. B. Wholesale price of Candies, 25 cents per lb. by taking 100 lbs; Retail price, 30 cts. per lb.

December 5, 1843. 83 6w

The Subscribers have just received,

121 BOXES Tin Plate, assorted, IX, also extra sizes and 2 cross, being from the celebrated manufacture of Whitlieir. They recommend it with confidence to consumers and others, as a superior article, being free from blisters, and having a beautiful wash, and in excellent order, direct from the manufacturer. Purchasers are invited to examine it before purchasing, as they will sell it as low as can be had in this market.

—ALSO—

2000 lbs. assorted Iron WIRE, Nos. 1 to 18,
2 tons Russia, American, and English Sheet Iron, assorted, Nos. 11 to 27,
Sheet and Bolt Copper, and Brass Sheet Zink and Lead,
Bar and Pig Lead,
English and India Block Tin,
Also a full and general assortment of Bar Iron, Round, flat and square Hoop and Band Iron, Nail and Spike Rods,
Sanderson's & Naylor's celebrated Cast Steel, English Hoop L and American Blistered Steel, German and Spring Steel,

With a general assortment of **Hardware and Cutlery, Groceries, Paints, Oils, &c. &c.,** which they will sell on the most favorable terms, and respectfully solicit a call.

JOHN H. & J. MARTINE.

December 5, 1843. 83-3m

PITTSBOROUGH FEMALE SEMINARY,

WILL be opened for Young Ladies on the 1st of January, 1844.

This School will be under the joint supervision and instruction of Rev. Wm. Thurston and Miss Maria J. Holmes. The Course of Studies will embrace all the branches of a thorough English education, together with the Latin and French Languages.

Terms of Tuition per Session of five months:

Latin, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, History, Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, Reading, Writing, Spelling,	$15 00
Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, Reading, Writing, and Spelling,	10 00
Reading, Writing, Spelling, &c.,	6 00
Useful and Ornamental Needle-Work,	1 00
Music will be taught by Mrs. C. Wiley, at	17 00
Use of Piano,	3 00
Also, Drawing and French, each	5 00

Board may be obtained in pleasant families at low prices.

No Pupil will be allowed to contract bills, without the express order of the parent or guardian.

The terms being low the Tuition will *in all cases be required* before the Pupil is admitted to the School.

WM. THURSTON.
MARIA J. HOLMES.

Pittsborough, Dec. 1, 1843. 84-6w

Mr. & Mrs. Hardin's SCHOOL.

THIS INSTITUTION was opened in Fayetteville on the 30th October, and will be continued through the healthy season, without intermission. The latter part of the Summer and Fall of every year will be the only vacation, and will be passed at that very healthy and pleasant county seat, Rock Rest, in Chatham county, where, as the buildings are commodious, a number of young Ladies may be accommodated with Board, and have the advantages of a good Library and general instruction and direction in their Reading, Composition, &c.

The course of instruction embraces all the subjects usually taught in the highest Female Seminaries. The School is divided into three Classes, and a primary department, for which the charges will be $5, $6, $8, and $10 per Quarter,—payable in advance. The extra charges are,

French, per Quarter,	$2 00
Music on the Piano,	8 00
Ditto ditto Guitar,	5 00
Use of Piano,	1 50
Incidentals,	25

Instruction in Drawing and Painting can be obtained at moderate charges, either in the same building or the neighborhood.

Pupils from a distance can obtain Board on moderate terms in this place, in most respectable and agreeable families.

Pupils may enter at any time, and will be charged only from the time of entrance.

Dec'r 19, 1843. 85tf

NEW GOODS.

The Fourth time this year!

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals, a large supply of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Premium Prints, Vestings, and Cloths,
Striped, figured, and plain Silks,
Alpacas, colored and black,
Ditto, striped, figured, and changeable,
Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,
Merino and other Shawls,
Carpeting and Hearth Rugs,
Cassimeres and Sattinets,
Kentucky Jeans and Merino Cassimere,
Blankets, Flannels, &c.

With many other articles; all of which being bought by the package for Cash, will be offered at reduced prices for CASH, or on time to punctual customers.

December 7, 1843. 84tf

AMERICAN ALMANAC for 1844; U. S. Ditto for 1844; Chemistry in its application to Agriculture and Physiology, by Liebeg; Alison's Europe, complete in 4 vols.; Spinckes Manual of Devotions; Double Witness of the Church; Sutton on the Sacrament; Hope on Hope Ever; Life and Speeches of Henry Clay; just received by

E. J. HALE.

Dec. 13, 1843.

LOOK HERE!

I HAVE taken the stand two doors above J. C. & G. B. Atkins' old stand, the store formerly occupied by Jones & Dunn, where I will be found at all times with a good and handsome stock of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, &

GROCERIES,

Alum and Liverpool Salt, Sugar Coffee, Molasses, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Tea, table Salt, Bacon, Butter, Flour, Starch, Powder, Shot, and Bar Lead, &c. &c.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Swedes and English Iron, Steel, Wagon and Cart Boxes, waffle and wafer Irons, Collins and Simmons' Axes, Nails, Cutting Knives, Trace Chains, Castings, Weeding Hoes, Drawing Knives, Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, Stock and Pad Locks, Curry Combs, Hand Saws, Hinges, Files assorted, &c. &c. &c.

DRY GOODS,

Calicos, Merinos, red and white Flannels, Apron Checks, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Bed Ticking, cotton and silk Handkerchiefs, Vestings, colored Cambric, Canton Flannel, bleached and brown Shirtings, Suspenders, Bonnets, Drab and Black Hats, and Shoes.

PATENT MEDICINS & DRUGS.

Opodeldoc, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, Dr. Chambers' Medicines, Ess. Cinnamon, Peppermint and Lemon, British Oil, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Saleratus, Castor and Sweet Oil, Spanish Brown, Copperas, Indigo, Madder, Saltpeter, Assafœtida, Mrs Miller's Scotch Snuff in bladders and bottles, Brimstone, ground Ginger, Cinnamon Bark, with many other articles too tedious to enumerate, all of which I will sell low for CASH,

Or Barter For

Corn, Bacon, Lard, Flour, Wax, Tallow, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Flaxseed, Butter, Cotton, Homespun, Rags, and Fur.

My town and country friends will please give me a call, as I am determined to sell very LOW.

A. J. ERAMBERT, *Brick Row.*

December 2, 1843. 84-4t

DR. HULL'S VEGETABLE FEVER AND AGUE AND ANTI FEVER PILLS.

A CERTAIN and effectual cure for Ague and Fever; also used successfully in the treatment of Bilious Fever, Nausea, General Debility, and Nervous Weakness.

The most flattering recommendations of this medicine have been received from many eminent Physicians and others who have used it. And it is presumed that no medicine has ever been used whose action has been more beneficial, pleasant and invigorating, and called forth from afflicted sufferers such expressions of heartfelt gratitude and thankfulness. Persons taking the Pills soon find themselves relieved—Chill broken! Fever gone!! Stomach and head free and healthful!!! Strength and appetite increasing and improving, and all nervous weakness fled.

Their action upon the whole system is so charming, that persons are invariably surprised and pleased with their rapid and complete restoration to health.

The Pills are purely and solely Vegetable; and the happy combination of the ingredients and their proportions are such as to produce a medicine which never fails to relieve when relief is at all attainable.

☞ Each box contains 20 doses of Pills—Price One Dollar.

Also, Dr. Hull's celebrated Cough, Worm, and Headache Lozenges.

All the above for sale by Williams & Haywood, and Dr. N. L. Stith, Raleigh; by Samuel J. Hinsdale and at the Book Store, in Fayetteville, and by the principal Druggists throughout the State.

September 25, 1843. 73-6m

SPLENDID CAPITALS.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 2, for 1844, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, January 13, 1844.

SPLENDID PRIZES.

$30,000, $12,000, $6,000, $3,500, 40 Prizes of $1,000, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

40,000 Dollars!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 3 for 1844, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday the 20th of January, 1844.

14 Drawn Numbers.

GRAND SCHEME.

$40,000, $12,000, $6,000, $5,000, $3,500, $2,500, $2,000, $1,969, 2 Prizes of $1,250, 2 of $1,200, 20 of $1,000, 20 of $500, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 whole Tickets				$130 00
Ditto	ditto	26 half	ditto	65 00
Ditto	ditto	26 quarter	ditto	32 50

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 4, for 1844, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday the 27th of January, 1844.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

$30,000, $10,000, $5,000, $2,387, $2,000, 2 Prizes of $1,500, 3 of $1,300, 5 of 1,250, 200 of $500, &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 whole Tickets				$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 half	ditto	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 quarter	ditto	32 50

☞ For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*
Washington City, D. C.

December 16, 1843. 85 td-pd

Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above.

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1843. 59-tf

DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS

A PUBLIC BLESSING.

THESE PILLS, wherever they have been fairly tried, have established an enviable celebrity, and are daily superceding all other preparations of medicine in curing those diseases for which they are recommended. It is believed that the rapidity of the sale of this invaluable medicine (in those States of the Union where they have been introduced) and the reputation it has acquired in the brief space of twelve months, has heretofore been unprecedented in the annals of medicine, since the days of Hippocrates, the father of the healing art, to the present time.

(From Isaac M. Thomas, Merchant, at Talladega Springs, Alabama.)

Talladega Springs, Talladega County, Ala., August 17, 1842.

This is to certify, that I have been afflicted with Sick Headache, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, and Costiveness for the last eight or nine years, during which time I had taken, as well as I recollect, about sixty boxes of Beckwith's Pills, twelve boxes of Peters' Pills, and a number of boxes of Champion's and Brandreth's Pills, all of which afforded me but little or no relief. At last, I was recommended to try Dr. Spencer's Vegetable Pills, *and well I did;* for I never had but one attack of the Sick Headache after I commenced taking the Pills, (now about six months,) and I candidly confess that I have derived more real benefit from the use of Spencer's Pills, than from all the other medicines and Pills that I have ever taken, and I would earnestly recommend them *to all,* as being, in my opinion, the best medicine in use for all lingering complaints. The Pills have done me so much good, that I would not feel willing to be without them for five dollars a box; and I cannot but feel very grateful to Dr. Spencer for having prepared such a valuable medicine, and the distribution of it is conferring a very great favor on the public, as it is a thing of the utmost importance that every family should have a supply of Dr. Spencer's truly valuable Pills constantly on hand.

☞ Price 25 cents per box, with all directions.

For sale by Williams & Haywood, and Dr. N. L. Stith, Raleigh; by Samuel J. Hinsdale, Fayetteville, and also at the Fayetteville Book Store.

September 25, 1843. 73-6m

COMSTOCK'S MEDICINES.

COMSTOCK & CO., Wholesale and Retail Druggists, No. 21, Cortlandt Street, near Broadway, New York, keep constantly on hand a large and general assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines, Glass-Ware, Sweet Oil, &c.,

At the lowest prices for cash or approved paper. Country merchants are requested to call on them.

They have placed a few articles on sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, viz:—

OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA.—A Strengthener, Preserver and Restorer of the Hair, a cleanser of the head from dandruff and scurf, producing a beautiful gloss and curl, and preventing premature grayness.

DR. LIN'S BALM OF CHINA.—For the cure of all diseases that require external application. Price $1.

DALLY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR, —A Salve for the cure of Burns, Bruises, Sores, Mortifications, Piles, &c. &c. Price 50

INDIAN VEGETABLE [illegible] and safe remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, and [illegible] nic, muscles, &c. [illegible] or mercury or other causes. Price [illegible]

HEWES' LINIMENT.—A certain cure for the Inflammatory, Sciatic and Chronic Rheumatism. Price 50 cents.

DR. SPOHN'S HEADACHE REMEDY.—For Sick Headache, and Disordered Stomach. Price 50 cents.

Pamphlets containing Certificates of Facts of the above Medicines, may be had at the Book Store

January 18, 1843. 3 tf

Just Received per Steamer Cotton Plant,

50 BOXES Fresh Bunch RAISINS, in whole, half, and quarter boxes.

D. McLAURIN.

December 9, 1843. 84tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers offer for sale, at the Tan Yard, good SOLE LEATHER, in lots of 20 sides, at 18 cents; a less quantity at 20 cents. Cash.

BEATTY, BYRNE & CO.

Fayetteville, Nov. 8, 1843. 79tf

GOING ACCORDING TO LAW.

Not a hundred miles from this present sitting, there is a nice little village, just a day's ride from any where, though good fishing is much nearer at hand. These are its chief geographical advantages. It has a Court house—some stores—not many; a blacksmith's shop—a grocery, and a smart sprinkling of May weeds besides.

Now, if you were rambling about in the woods and chanced to stumble upon such a place, you might say in your heart, that you had found nothing particular, and ramble on farther perhaps. But if you were not over hasty, and drop in about sun down, you would find the snuggest, comfortablest, kind of a tavern, with china trees before the piazza, and a glorious good jolly fellow who rejoices in his heart at a joke, for its keeper.

From him we heard a few days since, while there, the following anecdote, which is given with every thing but his humorous manner. But if we could give that, reader, your waistcoat strings would have a fair trial before you got through.

There boarded with our honest Boniface, besides other single gentlemen of the village, the County Clerk, who is the bachelor of the town as what town is there without one? The qualifications for filling these two important posts as far as we know, are a good hand-writing, a turn for staying at home, and a genius for draughts. These fellows are generally grave men—sometimes otherwise, but for the most part grave, staid men—and Thomas was one of these. We might dwell, but we forbear.

Well, one bright day, about like this perhaps, Bob, our host, was sitting at the end of the piazza, keeping an eye out on things in general, and wondering in particular whether the next one that came along would be a cow or a man in a round jacket, and perfect raw for a joke.

At the farthest end of the stretch looking down the street, he saw one of these bald face, sorrel colts, with long tail and thinnish hips for which these colts are remarkable, bestrid by a long legged rider, in copperas pants and coat of the same—the colt shying and going sideways at every thing, and the rider staring away right and left most intensely. After hitching sorrel to a swinging limb, away off, he came stalking up to the tavern, with an expression of face somewhere between a sneeze and a laugh.

'Mornin sir,' said Copperas, cheerfully.

The salutation was returned.

'The Clerk ain't no wheres about here, as you knows of, is he?'

Here was a customer for our friend Bob.

'What did you say,' said Bob to make him repeat.

'The Clerk ain't no wheres about here?

'Hear! he hear—no! poor fellow—not he. Couldn't hear if you were to shoot a pistol in his ear. But he ain't at home just now. Come in and sit down. Got business, I 'spose?'

'No! nothing much in particular,' said Copperas, with a very mysterious air.

'Well,' said Bob, by way of finding out his errand, 'he won't be in for some time—may be I could do your business?'

And thereupon Copperas fell to wriggling and screwing about, looking very uneasy. At last he started up suddenly, putting his face close to the tavern keeper's, and said in a half whisper:

'I've come on this marrying business,' and then laughed a good deal at it, for he was a very cheerful fellow.

'Who is to be married?' enquired Bob, in a whisper.

'Uncle Ben and Tilda Strong!'

'License eh? Oh! ah! Well—that's different. The Clerk will have to grant that; I'll step over and see if he's come,' and away he ran.

'Thomas,' said he as he spied that worthy, at his writing table, 'there's a chap at my house who wants a license, but I can't make him understand any thing I say to him.'

'Why, what's the matter,' asked Thomas.

'So deaf—a mile stone is only a circumstance to him. But I'll bring him over—it isn't worth while for me to tell him any thing, and he hurried off.

On their way to the office, Bob, in a spirit of friendly confidence, informed Mr. Copperas, that the Clerk was a crank, cross-grained old fellow, but he musn't mind his talking loud—its just his way.

Copperas had hardly entered the door before he bawled out—

'I'm come after a license for uncle Ben Stone and Tilda Strong.'

'Well,' said Thomas in the same tone, 'you needn't hollow out so.' Then turning to Bob in his usual tone, 'that's just the way with deaf people—they think every body as deaf as themselves.'

Bob nodded to Copperas, to intimate that he didn't hear, and he screamed still louder—

'I [illegible] Mr., *I want to get a license!*'

[illegible] hink I'm deaf as a post? You'd [illegible] a public outery of it at the door, young man,' said Thomas, [illegible] ritated.

[illegible] interposed, and taking Cop[illegible] e door, explained to him [illegible] st make a public *outery* before [illegible] get the license. This was dread[illegible] e was Copperas with the st[illegible] test injunction of secrecy from his uncle Ben, and now to have to let it out before all the people in town.—'Twas too bad. In all this Bob sympathized deeply. But trying as it was, he thought it best to go, as he said, according to law!

'But,' said Copperas deploringly, 'I can't cry about it, and uncle Ben don't want me to.'—

'Can't cry?' said the host, put upon a new track, "why God bless you, its a matter of nothing, when nobody is there to object.—But when there is objection, I grant it ain't altogether so pleasant. There was Joe Stokes—you know'd Joe—used to live on Beaverdam. Fine young man too.—

When he was married, the kin objected, and when he went to make his outery, it was about this time of day, and he had to cry spang till breakfast before he could worry them out.

'And did he worry 'em out at last?' said Copperas, in some anxiety.

'Worry them out.'—I reckon he did, and told them to bring in any friend they had and he could out cry the whole kit and bilin of 'em, and if that didn't satisfy them, make them feel the point of his five knuckles besides. But in your case, you have to hollow out a good deal what you are after, and afterwards cry some—a little will do.'

Copperas' metal was now fairly up, and he sprang with the utmost alacrity upon the court house steps, and bellowed out at the top of his voice:—

'*I'm come after a license!!!*'

Every body rushed out, and there he stood roaring away—

'I'M COME AFTER A LICENSE!!!'

'There,' said Bob, the hollowing part will do,' and Copperas turned down his nether lip and began an inaudible boo hoo!

'Louder,' said Bob, and he raised it higher.

'Louder yet. The law says you must cry out, or make out cry, which is the same thing.' He bellowed like an alligator.

In the meantime, the crowd collected.

'What's the matter, Bob! what's he after, Bob?' came from all sides, while he stood gravely giving directions to Copperas, and singing out, 'don't crowd him, gentlemen, he's going according to law.'

At length, every body was convulsed at the doleful countenance of Copperas, he suddenly turned upon him and said—that'll do—no body objects—you can get your license. A new altercation between the Clerk and Copperas, however, arose, upon the fee, which Bob intimated was too much. This was soon settled by Bob's paying it himself, and treating him to two gingercakes, which so won the confidence and affection of his country friend, that he declared that he would vote for him for any thing; but under the most solemn assurances, and under the penalty of being everlastingly darned if ever he would vote for a deaf man again, if he knew it.

Horrible.—Our Postmaster asked us, a few days since, to *take John Tyler's Life!* We shuddered at the proposition; but he handed over a *volume* of two or three hundred pages, published by the Harpers. As it is printed on fine material, we take great pleasure in recommending it for *shaving* paper. We have found, by experiment, that it may be used in that way without *scratching a razor.* It can be obtained of Uncle Sam's officials generally, we presume. It is a fair looking book; and, it seems, it was'nt "made to *sell.*" *Who paid* for the publication?—*Bridgeport Standard.*

One of the Loco-Foco Members of the House was turned out of the Theatre last night for rioting and disturbance. Having said so much, justice to the rest requires me to add that his name is *Felix G. McConnell,* of Alabama. This adventure comports with his uniform character here. What must be the morals of the People who *send* such a Representative?

Washington Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.

A "John Jones" Affair.—An urgent case!—The following *interesting* proceedings took place in the Alabama Legislature on the 9th inst:

Mr. Clarke, from the committee on Divorce and Alimony, to whom had been referred the record, reported a bill divorcing John W. Jones from his wife Minerva, and recommended its passage.

On motion of Mr. Griffin, the rule was suspended, and the bill read a second time forthwith.

Mr. Clarke stated that the bill was one of *urgency,* and he asked the favor of the House to suspend the rule still further, and allow the bill to be read a second time forthwith.

A number of voices called for the reasons why the bill was pushed through so hastily.

Mr. Griffin said there existed a very good reason; the man applying for a divorce *wanted to marry next week!*

No other fact being stated, the question was taken on the passage of the bill, when on a division the vote was—Yeas 53; nays 15.

So the bill passed.

So "John Jones" is at liberty to "marry next week." We hope he will have a good time of it.—*Mobile Advertiser.*

A journey from Boston to Baltimore and back by stage formerly cost $116, and required fifteen days' hard travel. It now requires three days, and costs $37 at farthest, though less will answer, saving fully twelve days and $79. What an abominable '*tax*' these 'corporate monopolies' impose on the People?—*New York Tribune.*

The bill passed by the Senate of the Legislature of Tennessee, at its present session, securing to married women the use and enjoyment of their own property, has been negatived in the lower house.

A man without money, and a heart full of philanthrophy, whose coat is a little threadbare, is shunned like a thief: a man with a pocket full of money and heart full of villainy, is courted for his virtues!

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE LAW.

The question involved in this Protest, and the proceeding which gave rise to it, is one upon the merits of which we have ever had but one opinion, and that opinion so clear that it is difficult to conceive how any body can entertain a different one.

No State has an inherent right to send Representatives to Congress. All the right of a State to be represented in Congress springs from the Constitution, and exists only in the manner and form prescribed by that instrument. If in any other manner or form any State elects persons to represent her, those persons cannot legally take their seats in Congress.

For present convenience, and because no *Congress* pre-existed to exercise this function, the Constitution declared that "the times, places, and manner of holding elections for Representatives [meaning in the first Congress] shall be prescribed in each State *by the Legislature thereof*. But *the Congress* may at any time [that is to say, after the Congress, then in *embryo*, should come into existence] *make* or *alter* such regulations."

The election of Members of Congress in the several States, or in particular States, by General Ticket, was certainly not within the contemplation of the framers of the Constitution. The *Senate* was to represent THE STATES; *the House of Representatives* to represent (*not the States*, but) THE PEOPLE. "The policy of referring the appointment of the House of Representatives *to the People*, and not to the Legislatures of the States," said Mr. Madison, in debate upon the adoption of the Constitution, "supposes that the result will be somewhat influenced by the mode. It was found impossible to *fix* the time, place, and manner of the election of Representatives *in the Constitution*. It was found necessary to leave the regulation of these, *in the first place*, to the State Governments, as being the best acquainted with the situation of the people, subject to the control of the General Government, in order to enable it to *produce uniformity* and prevent its own dissolution."

The election of Representatives by General Ticket in some States, whilst in others they were chosen by districts, besides its producing an unjust inequality in the weight of the several States in the Representative body, has always been against the spirit of the Constitution, (if within its letter)—its effect being to withhold from the People the right of immediate representation, by transferring that right to the whole State, or rather to that central power which in such cases is always called into existence to select the persons whose names are to be placed on the General Ticket. Who does not know that, in every election of Representatives to Congress by General Ticket, it is not the People who freely select the Representatives, but the Caucus or Convention of the dominant party, whereby very often persons are thus chosen to Congress who would have been among the last whom the People, even of the ruling party, would have thought of placing there? The further effect of elections by General Ticket is to deny to the minority within any State, however nearly equal in number to the majority, the right of being represented at all, the object of the Constitution having been to secure the right of representation not to each State merely, but to the People in each of the districts or representative apportionments of every State. The whole country, therefore, must have felt indebted to those patriotic Members of the last Congress, who, uninfluenced, as we believe, by any party purpose, united to procure the passage of an act to give effect to the Constitution, and to restore to the People the right of which the substance had in some States been wrested from them by party aristocracies, always willing to build up their own eminence at the expense of the rights of the body of the People. The act directing Representatives to be chosen by districts having passed, became as binding as any other provision either of the Constitution or the Laws; most certainly as binding as any part of the act which contained that direction. The State of New Hampshire, had she chosen to send forty Representatives instead of the four to which the law entitles her, and to elect those four (or those forty) to serve for twenty years instead of two, would have just as valid a claim to have those persons admitted to participate in the business of the House of Representatives as the four whom she has sent: and so may we say of the Representatives from all the States similarly situated.

This subject is one with which surely party feeling ought to have nothing to do; and yet the course of the recusant States is one which nothing else than party spirit could have induced. To what lengths that spirit will run, even to the extent of disorganizing the Government to serve a party purpose, we have evidence enough in the history of parties from the earliest records of the world to the present day. Under its influence we have lately seen one of the States of this Union unrepresented in the Senate for two whole years; and at this moment we see more than one-eighth of the States refusing to be represented in the House of Representatives, and that upon a question which, in the opinion of the People of those States, involves the very existence of their State Sovereignty. Under the influence of mere passion, or prejudice, can hardly be conceived of, than that exhibited by the recusant States in the case before us. They [illegible] an act of the act of Congress by [illegible] enlarging the number of [illegible] Representatives according to its provisions; and they *discharged* the other half, which exacted of them the duty, towards each portion of their fellow-citizens entitled to one Representative, of allowing that portion to choose its Representative in case. This [illegible] Congress [illegible] Constitution [illegible] Congress [illegible] Constitution [illegible] Congress [illegible] Constitution

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 3, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

FOR GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA,

William A. Graham of Orange.

THE NEW YEAR.—In expressing our good wishes to our readers, at the opening of a New Year, we take occasion to remind them, that with it we commence the *Twentieth Year* of our service as Editor of the Observer;—and that whilst we intend to do all our duty in the political battle which this year rages, whether for good or for evil, we hope none of them will forget, (what some have heretofore been too prone to overlook,) that there are reciprocal duties and responsibilities between Editor and Reader, the faithful performance of which, on both sides, is essential to the success for which we are all labouring.

MR. GRAHAM'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.—We are happy to present our readers with the admirable letter of Mr. Graham, which is not merely an acceptance of the unanimous nomination of the Convention, sanctioned by the unanimous approval of the Whig party, but is a dignified response to all the principles contained in the Whig creed, as plainly set forth by that Convention. It puts an extinguisher on the Locofoco assertion, that Mr. Graham differs from Mr Clay on all the leading points of public policy. Of course our readers will give it that attentive which it so richly merits as a lucid exposition of the political opinions of the next Governor of North Carolina.

THE PROTEST.—The Christmas Holidays have so interfered with the action of Congress, and so diminished the number of our exchange papers, (for most Editors, unlike ourself, suspend their publication at Christmas,) that we are enabled to find room for a very able argument on the Law requiring the States to elect Members of Congress by Districts and not by General Ticket. The subject is most important, and the argument of the Intelligencer seems to us to be perfectly conclusive. We hope it will not escape the notice of any one.

It is proper to add, that since the Protest was first offered, thirteen members (among whom is Mr. Deberry of this State) have signed it, making 63 in all.

Mr. Buchanan has formally withdrawn his name from the list of those to be submitted to the Locofoco National Convention for the nomination of that Convention for the Presidency. His principal reason is a very good one, viz: that he is perfectly satisfied he cannot get the nomination of first body.

MARYLAND SENATOR ELECTED.—The Hon. James A. Pearce has been elected a Senator in Congress, for six years, from the fourth of March next. He is a staunch Whig, and will fill the place ably and faithfully.

PORTRAIT OF BISHOP IVES.—A superbly executed Portrait of the Bishop of North Carolina is now at the Book Store. It is engraved by Sartain of Philadelphia, from a Portrait taken some ten years ago by Paradise, and, both as a likeness and as an engraving, is as perfect as any thing of the kind we ever saw. It is published at the instance of a liberal Churchman of this Diocese, who contributes the proceeds to the Fund for Missions in this State.

THE MAILS.—We cheerfully give place to the following statement from the President of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company:—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD OFFICE, December 29th, 1843.

My dear Sir: In an editorial article in the "Observer" of last week, in speaking of the irregularities and failures of the mail between Petersburg and Charleston, you make the following remark: "Indeed we think it probable that the failures between Petersburg and Raleigh have been more numerous within the last two months than between Petersburg and Charleston." The expression of such an opinion does great injustice to the Raleigh and Gaston Company, though I feel quite sure nothing was further from your intention. Without designing to draw a comparison between the failures on the route from Petersburg to Charleston, and between Petersburg and Raleigh, which might seem invidious, it becomes necessary, to show the injustice of the remark above quoted, that a reference be made to the facts. In a letter addressed by the Postmaster General to Gov. Hawks, of the 15th November last, and published in the Raleigh Star and Courier, it is stated "that in the lapse of only thirty-four days prior to the 3d inst., the mail failed, and the connection was broken twenty-four times." Supposing that a statement furnished by the Postmaster at this place would be more satisfactory, I have procured one furnished by an officer of the Company. I requested Capt. Scott to furnish one embracing all the failures that had occurred here from the 29th of October to the 26th December, (being the period of two months referred to in your article,) a copy of which is as follows:—Oct. 27th; Nov'r 6th, 7th, 9th, 14th; Dec'r 3d, 4th, 6th, 8th, 14th, 17th,—making in all 11. Of these, one was occasioned by the Coach running off the track, another by waiting for the mail at Sledge's, and the others by the impossibility of overcoming the effects of severe frosts on the plains and in deep cuts. In connection with this subject, I would remark, that there is not probably in the United States a rail road of the same length where the number of grades and the degree of their ascent is so great as on that portion of the Raleigh and Gaston Road between Gaston and Henderson. Any one who has ever travelled over it can scarcely have failed to observe that this part of the line pursues a ridge all the way from the Roanoke River to Henderson, and that the rate of ascent is nearly uniform the whole distance. In some places, however, it is much greater than in others, and in several instances rises as high as from 40 to 66 feet to the mile. On grades of this description it is utterly impossible to attain any thing like ordinary speed when the rails are either very wet or covered with frost, even with the use of sand or any other known auxiliary. I was fully aware of the difficulty to be encountered from this cause at the time the present contract was closed with the Post Office Department, but felt assured, that by the Schedule as arranged in the contract, this difficulty would be nearly if not entirely obviated. By that Schedule, we were to leave Gaston at 2½ A. M., a departure at which hour would have put our trains over all the heavy grades before the appearance of the frost; but by the change of Schedule, subsequently rendered necessary in consequence of the Greensville and Roanoke Company having declined to take the mail on that road, we are now compelled to wait at Gaston until the mail is brought from Weldon to Sledge's in Stages, which delays our trains two hours or more, and brings them on the very worst part of the road at the very worst period in the morning for frost, and destroys of course all the advantage we expected to derive by an early departure from Gaston. Had the present Schedule been proposed at the time the contract was made, I should have had no hesitation in declining it, knowing as I did that it could not be run with regularity and certainty in the Winter season. Foreseeing the difficulties we should have to encounter on the approach of Winter, I addressed a letter some weeks ago to the Postmaster General, proposing an alteration in the present Schedule, to which, however, I have not as yet received any reply. An additional difficulty, which may sometimes produce irregularity in your mail, is, that by our original Schedule, the Postmaster at this place was to have two hours to assort and distribute the mail, but by the change of Schedule above mentioned, he is now allowed only three-quarters of an hour.

change of Schedule which I have suggested to the Department would, I think, cure the evil complained of, and which is as mortifying to me as it can be to any one, but which, in the existing state of things, it is entirely beyond my power to remedy.

I have thus, my dear sir, put you in possession of the facts which produce the difficulties we have to encounter, and hope that all due allowance will be made by your community for them, notwithstanding I am fully aware of the vexatiousness of having an irregular and uncertain mail.

I am, very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
S. F. PATTERSON, *Pres't.*

EDW'D J. HALE, Esq.

Satisfactory, in the main, as Gen. Patterson's statement is, as an exculpation of the Company whose affairs he manages so ably, it is yet very far from showing the extent of the evil under which we have suffered at this place. It would have been ridiculous in us to utter such incessant complaints, if there had been only *eleven* failures within two months, only two cases of failure for two days in succession, and no case of three days in succession. We have applied to the Post Office here, and find, that the mail failed entirely from Washington on Oct. 21, 25, 28, Nov. 1, 5, 7, 9, 10, 23, 25, 29, 30, Dec. 5, 9, 15, making 15 total failures. Besides which, it was a day behind on the 29th Oct., 8th, 14th, 26th Nov'r, 6th, 7th, 12th Dec. There were thus 22 failures, (exclusive of the 9 Mondays on which no mail is delivered here,) in two months. In other words, in 61 days, we received the mail in due time just 30 times. During these 61 days, once we received 4 mails at one time, four times 3 at one time, and sixteen times 2 at one time.

The discrepancy between this statement of actual failures here, and that exhibited by the Post Office books at Raleigh, is doubtless owing to failurs beyond Gaston, and possibly somewhat to the inadequate time allowed at Raleigh for distribution. But, be the cause what it may, it is utterly disgraceful to the Post Office Department, having, we should think, never been equalled, even in the dead of Winter.

On the morning (Thursday last) on which we received Gen. Patterson's letter, there were *four* Northern mails due, of which only three arrived; on Friday and Saturday, only one mail each day, leaving the one due on those days, respectively, behind. On Sunday, *for the first time in seven days*, the mail came up in due time. The public can judge if we have not reason to complain.

Our own opinion is, that the evil is in the utter indifference, or incompetency, of the Postmaster General, who does not seem to have taken the slightest notice, either of Gen. Patterson's letter "addressed to him some weeks ago," or of the incessant complaints of the public; and who has required impossibilities of both the Raleigh and Wilmington Companies, contrary to their agreements.

STEAM BOAT ON THE NEUSE.—We have seen a letter from a gentleman of Waynesborough, containing some interesting particulars respecting the Steam Boat "Wayne," recently put upon the waters of the Neuse by Messrs. Deble, of Newbern. The writer states that he had gone down to Newbern in her, a distance of 120 miles, in 11 hours and 7 minutes. In returning, she towed up several flats, has a great deal of freight already engaged, and may be regarded as having made a very successful beginning. She is propelled by a wheel in the stern, has an engine of 36 horse power, and draws only 21 inches—a fact which adapts her peculiarly to such rivers as the Neuse. It is believed, that with a very little work on the river, she may run for 10 months in the year. We trust that the merchants and planters of that part of the State will realize great good from this enterprize.

CAUGHT IN THEIR OWN TRAP.—The Globe and other Locofoco papers have been indulging in an extra allowance of venom against "Mr. Adams's mischievous propositions," "Mr. Adams's abolition petitions," "the obnoxious papers presented by Mr. Adams," "odious projects" of Mr. Adams, &c. &c.

It turns out, that the resolutions, the presentation of which by Mr. Adams has called down upon his head the dreadful imprecations of the Locos, WERE PASSED BY THE LOCOFOCO LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS, *and by their order sent to Mr. Adams for the express purpose of being laid before Congress!*

VAN BUREN AND ABOLITION.—The Washington Correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, makes the following remark, which we commend to the consideration of those Locofocos who assert that Van Buren and his friends at the North are the "natural allies" of the South:—

"It may be perhaps worthy of remark to note Mr R. D. Davis the chosen mouth-piece at the Syracuse Convention, should in every vote have stood shoulder to shoulder with the rankest Abolitionists in the House. I thought the New York Democracy was the natural ally of the South. It seems, however, that there are those connected with it that prefer *men* to *measures*."

CALHOUN *vs.* VAN BUREN.—The Charleston Mercury thus speaks of the Van Buren wing of "the party:"—

"Every thing indicates that certain Van Buren leaders are determined to sacrifice every other consideration to tricks of policy for his advancement. These men are the dupes of their own knavery, and the body of Mr. Van Buren's friends will yet find themselves covered with defeat and disgrace for listening to such counsels and following such guides. With an overwhelming majority for the Democrats in the House, they have allowed that miserable old agitator, Mr. Adams, to take them by the throat, to rant and roar, to insult the Speaker and defy his authority, and finally to take up two whole days in defending a proposition to dissolve the Union."

In the same paper we find the following letter from its Washington correspondent, which lets us into some of the secrets of the party, and as it comes from one of themselves, and is published in one of the organs, its truth will hardly be gainsayed:—

"WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.

"You did not entirely understand in the South, the reasons why the New York politicians were so eager for the meeting of the National Convention, to determine who should be the candidate of the Democratic party for the Presidency, on last November. The proceedings in Congress are now daily developing them. Mr. Rhett's Resolution tore off one veil; and shewed the fact, they would be glad to conceal, that there are not more than a half dozen Democrats at the most, from New York, who are not Protective Tariff men—and the presentation of Abolition Petitions yesterday and to day, is tearing off another, and shewing that they are in affiliation with the abolitionists. The truth of the matter is as follows, as I have good reason to believe from pretty good authority.

"The Democratic party at the two previous Congressional Elections, had found great difficulty in coping with the Whigs. The Delegation come nearly equally divided to Congress. It was supposed to be of great importance to Mr. Van Buren's prospects for the Presidency, that the State should be carried by a decided majority, after his previous disastrous overthrow by twenty thousand, by Gen. Harrison. To do this, they determined to abandon the principles of the Democratic party on two great points—the Tariff—and Abolition. By this means, keeping their own party, their candidates would gain largely from the Whigs, by the aid of Abolitionists and Protective Tariff men. They went therefore, against the 21st Rule and a Revenue Tariff. They succeeded. Both of these interests saw the advantage, after having already got the Whigs committed to their policy, to break down the opposition of the Democratic party. [illegible] committed to them. Accordingly by the aid of these interests, the Democrats triumphed over the Whigs and elected three fourths of the Delegation to the present Congress. Now, if they could have had the Presidential nomination, by the Convention, determined in November before Congress met, of course, this cunning but unprincipled policy would have been completely successful."

The "Madisonian" is goring its allies, the Van Burenites, in the very best style. It has no mercy on the Globe, Richmond Enquirer, or Van himself. In truth, indignation at the scurvy treatment Tyler has received from those who first seduced him from the Whig party, and then kicked him out of doors, after he had answered their purposes, has made a man of John Jones, the former "Court Fool," and he now talks like a man of sense. He says that the Tyler party will not vote for Van, but will have a candidate of its own:—That "when a President candidate is repudiated by the People at the polls in this country, party managers may contrive to get him nominated again, but no ingenuity, no trickery, can ever put him back in the Presidential Chair:"—That Van's nomination "has already been *arranged by foul means:*"—but that the people will hurl him so far from the Presidency, that he will never seek it again, nor the shattered party him.—His election "is *impossible:*"—He says that Van, as compared to Clay, is "a fat sheep to a lion."

This is a real "dog fight," and we sincerely hope that both parties may worry each other to their hearts' content; for both deserve all they can give each other.

GEORGIA.—The Legislature adjourned on the 23d ult. after a session of 48 days, having passed about 200 acts, among which are some of the most important measures that have been agitated for years. First of these, is the act to establish Free Schools for the education of the children of the poor; next, the provision made to maintain the credit of the State, by promptly meeting its engagements, restoring specie payments from the State Treasury, and reducing the annual expenses some 50 or $60,000; and finally, providing for the completion of her great work, the Western and Atlantic Rail Road. The Central Bank Notes (the State Treasury in fact,) which were at 10 per cent. discount when the Legislature met, are now at par, as they were four years ago, when the Whigs gave up the government to the Locofocos. During those four years, they have ranged from 5 to 50 per cent. discount. These are some of the good effects of a restoration of Whig rule in Georgia.

We should not forget to mention, that the State was laid off into eight Congressional Districts, in conformity to the act of Congress, which the Locofoco Legislature of 1842 refused to carry into effect.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Friday the 22d, nothing of interest transpired, and the Senate adjourned to Tuesday the 26th.

On Tuesday, a good deal of private business was despatched.

On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, nothing of general interest occurred, the short sessions on each day being devoted to petitions and resolutions, and the Senate adjourned from Friday to Tuesday.

In the HOUSE, on Friday the 22d, after some unimportant matters, the question recurred on the reference of the resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts, (presented by Mr. Adams,) which proposed to amend the Constitution by providing that Representation be apportioned according to the numbers of free persons, (excluding three-fifths of slaves.) After a great deal of confusion, Mr. Hudson moved that the Rules be suspended to enable Mr. Adams to reply to the several speeches of Messrs. Wise, Holmes, Beardsley, and French. The motion prevailed, Yeas 123, Nays 46. [This is a remarkable vote, considering that some 70 or 80 Locofoco members voted to give Mr. Adams a chance to speak. Among them were Messrs. McKay and Saunders of this State. Will they not be severely rebuked by the organs for thus allowing the "old firebrand" to preach "disunion and abolitionism," as they delight to call his speeches? We shall see.]

Mr. Adams delivered a very able speech, in which he declared his decided hostility to any measure of Congress interfering with slavery. He was contending for the right of petition only. As to abolition, he was only in favor of it, as Mr. Jefferson was in favor of it, when the people of the South themselves will it. He argued, clearly enough, that even admitting that Congress might refuse to receive a petition asking it to do an unconstitutional act, yet it could not refuse to receive resolutions or petitions such as he had presented, asking for an amendment of the Constitution. The speech is too long for our columns, but we take the following notice of it from the Baltimore Patriot:—

"Mr. Adams proceeded to express his views on the subject of Slavery, and various other interesting and important topics which had been introduced into the debate. It afforded me great pleasure to hear the sentiments which fell from him. They were not such as many persons, who misunderstood his real feelings and opinions on the subject of Slavery, would have looked for from him, but were liberal and patriotic. His emphatic disclaimer of any desire to interfere with the affairs or institutions of the South improperly, and his free acknowledgment that it was out of the power of Congress, to abolish Slavery in the South, against the consent of the people of the South, was particularly gratifying. Altogether, I think this speech will have a good effect. Although Mr. Adams' zeal in favor of the right of petition, has led him into some extravagances, this speech proves that he is at heart a true American, and is devoted to the perpetuation of the Union."

When Mr. Adams closed, Mr. Belser of Ala. said, that as he regarded the resolutions as a solicitation on the part of the Legislature of Massachusetts to dissolve the Union, he moved that they be laid on the table. Negatived, 104 to 64. The resolutions were then referred, without a division, to a select committee of nine.

After the presentation of many memorials, &c. the House adjourned till Tuesday the 26th.

On Tuesday, a number of petitions were presented and referred, and some matters of no importance discussed.

On Wednesday, the Speaker announced the following as the Committee on the Massachusetts resolutions: Messrs. Adams of Mass., Rhett of S. C., J. R. Ingersoll of Pa., Gilmer of Va., G. Davis of Ken., Burke of N. H., Sample of Ind., Morse of Maine, and Giddings of Ohio. [Mr. Rhett subsequently declined serving.]

The Speaker also appointed the following Select Committee on a National Foundry: Messrs. Broadhead of Pa., Barnard of N. Y., Peyton of Penn., Moore of Ohio, Payne of Ala., Black of Geo., Hubard of Va., Williams of Mass., and Clingman of N. C.

Most of this day was consumed in debate on a motion of Mr. Hale of N. H., inquiring into the cost of the Home Squadron, in which Messrs. Hale, C. J. Ingersoll and Adams participated. The debate took a wide range, embracing the expenditures of every branch of the government. Mr. Hale was for cutting down the Navy appropriations, which, from nine millions actually passed by the last Congress for a year and a half, had swelled to nine millions now asked by the Secretary of the Navy for one year—about one-half of the whole revenue for the Navy alone. Mr. C. J. Ingersoll rather ridiculed the zeal for economy and retrenchment manifested by the new members, and thought the expenses of Congress were the proper subjects of retrenchment. These he said had been two millions during the three sessions of the late Congress. He wanted to adjourn in May. Mr. Adams earnestly advocated the inquiry. He wished to see where expense might be saved. He ridiculed Mr. Ingersoll's views of economy most unmercifully, by a recital of what had been done by the two retrenchment committees of the last Congress,—a few pages had been dismissed, and a few dollars saved in pens and paper; and if Mr. I's plans be now adopted they would doubtless result in saving a few candle's ends. He was opposed to keeping up this large Home Squadron of 16 ships, because he believed the object was WAR—war with England about Cuba and Texas.

On Thursday, the debate was continued by Messrs. Hale, J. R. Ingersoll, Morris, Giddings, and others.

On Friday, nearly the whole day was spent in an excited debate on a petition presented by Mr. Giddings, from a negro confined in the jail of Washington City as a runaway slave, he averring that he is a free man. The debate was conducted by Messrs. Saunders, Giddings, Campbell, Davis of N. Y., Haralson, Beardsley, King of Mass., Cobb, Stetson, A. V. Brown, Adams, Payne, and McConnell. The reference of the memorial was opposed on the ground that the laws of the District were sufficient to effect the man's release if he were indeed a free man. The petition was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A debate was next commenced on the bill to refund Gen. Jackson's fine, which the majority seemed to have determined to pass before adjourning. But finally, at sun-down, adjourned to Tuesday.

"ALL HONORABLE MEN."—The North Carolinian lately said, that the members of the late Locofoco Convention were "all honorable men." We had our opinion as to that at the time, and a letter to the Globe, from one who says he was a member from the county of Caswell, confirms that opinion. The writer says,—

"The number of delegates was not as large as the Whig convention which met the week before, *but in point of respectability and talent, much its superior.* Besides, those who took seats in our body were *bona fide* delegates, appointed at primary meetings of the people; while in the Whig convention, *every man that assumed the name, took a seat and was enrolled as a delegate.*"

The man who wrote such palpable falsehoods as those contained in the words we have italicised, is no "honorable man," whatever some of the members may be.

The writer sets out with a declaration, that "Col. Michael Hoke" "is just the man for the occasion, and *will* carry our banner triumphant through the election;" but before he closes, this confidence dwindles down to "I have *scarcely a doubt* of our success in the coming contest."

The last Carolinian, in its accustomed chaste style, informs us that there were two Wm. D. Harringtons in the Locofoco Convention, one from Cumberland and the other from Moore. That may be so, but there was no such person appointed from Cumberland by the "primary meeting" mentioned by the above writer. The same paper says that "a Mr. Foy represented *two* and a Mr. Lindsay *two*" counties in the Whig Convention. Of course the Editor was aware that his statement was not true as to "a Mr. Lindsay" at least; for Mr. J. H. Lindsay is the Delegate from Guilford, a Western county, whilst Mr. J. J. Lindsay is a Delegate from Tyrrell, quite an opposite section of the State. As to Mr. Foy we have no means of knowing.

What have we done, that the Raleigh Standard talks of "our friend of the Observer"?

If there be any thing in which a man should be left to his own free choice in this world, it is in the selection of his "friends." No one can have many such, but those he has, should possess some similarity of taste, feeling, and principle, with himself. There is nothing of these between the Editor of the Standard and ourself. With no personal acquaintance, having received nothing but injustice and slander at his hands, not admiring his taste, having no evidence that he possesses proper feelings, and no confidence in the soundness of his principles, we beg him to employ some other term, we care not what, so that he spare us from the reproach of being considered his "friend."

The Standard has a standing falsehood first under its Editorial head, each week, entitled "Federal Whig Principles."

Last week, commenting on the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, (which it ignorantly calls the Report of the *Treasurer* of the U. S.) the Standard says that the result of the present Tariff is, "a serious diminution of the amount of money received from customs." The Report, on the contrary, shows, that the amount received from customs in 1842, (excluding nearly five millions from bonds taken in 1841,) was only thirteen millions, in round numbers, and the amount received and estimated under the new Tariff in 1843, is "more than sixteen millions," and the Secretary estimates the receipts from customs in 1844, at twenty millions. Thus, should the Secretary's anticipation be realized, there will be an increase of seven millions a year from the Tariff. The Standard also misrepresents the Secretary as recommending that the duties on iron and sugar should be lowered. The Secretary recommends no such thing. He professes not to have the information on which to found a definite opinion, and adds, that if any duties be reduced, the "DEFICIENCY" must "be supplied by duties upon other articles." The information which the Secretary has not been able to obtain, the Standard, so much better informed, professes to have at its fingers' ends, and argues that a reduction of duties would increase the revenue. The Secretary thinks otherwise, but what of that?

A bill has just passed the Virginia House of Delegates, 100 votes to 18, which is well calculated to cut the comb of the arrogant boasters of the old Dominion. It provides, that after the Legislature shall have been in session a certain number of days, the pay of the members shall be reduced from $4 to $2 a day—thus purposing to *starve out* those who cannot otherwise be induced to forego their hold upon the Treasury as long as the pay is continued.

FROM THE CHARLESTON PATRIOT.

STOP THE SWINDLER.

A man calling himself *Cam[illegible]r Brown* [illegible]n Lansdale co., Miss., about 35 or [illegible] of extremely dark compl[illegible]ght, purporting to be a [illegible]n this City, on Wednesday [illegible]nount of counterfeit $100 no[illegible] of Kentucky [illegible]ov.'[illegible]ble at Paris—[illegible] sig[illegible] M. T. Scott, C[illegible]ier, and Jno. Thor[illegible] reside[illegible] He left here the same day on horseback, with s[illegible]ddle bags, dressed i[illegible] a long drab colour overcoat, a[illegible] has probably gone into North Carolina or Virginia. It will be seen by an advertisement in this day's paper, that a reward of $300 is offered for such information as will lead to his apprehension. The money paid him in exchange for the said notes, were bills of the South Western Rail Road Bank, payable in Charleston. His appearance is such as would strike the[illegible]notic person, being of a remarkably dark complex[illegible] black hair.—[*See Advertisement in to-day's O*

The following nominations, made by the President to the Senate some days ago, are understood to have been confirmed by the Senate:

Albert Davy of Penn., Consul at Leeds, in Eng.

Louis Marks of New York, Consul at Bavaria and the Prussian Provinces of the Rhine.—*Nat. Intell.*

IN HASTE TO BE RICH.—The Lafayette Alabamian contains the following startling proposition:—

"The senior Publisher of this paper proffers to bet $150,000 that Henry Clay will be our next President. Who will take him up?"

The *Whig Standard* at Washington says that the Logical Abstraction Society are discussing the question whether, in case of the Annexation of Texas, Sam Houston or John Tyler would be President of the new Consolidated Republic. Sure enough. If the Annexation would dispose of the Deplorable Accident, we fear it would prevail over all opposition.

The next question to come before the Society is—In case John and the President of the Senate should both decease, and Speaker Jones should be admitted by Congress to be unduly returned to the House, who would then be President, Mr. Wise or Robert Tyler? The Rules and Orders do not solve the difficulty.—*Tribune.*

Wages of Factory Girls.—The Cincinnati Atlas, speaking of a factory in that city for the manufacture of Cotton Bagging, in which 55 girls and 45 men are employed, says:

A little girl at this establishment quit work on Saturday, at 2 o'clock, having woven thirty cuts, equal to 1530 yards, from Monday morning, for which she was paid twenty cents per cut, being six dollars for less than as many days employment.

Poor girl! how the Locos, who are opposed to American manufactures, must pity her! Only six dollars a week for the labor of "little girls" in a city where superfine flour is 1½ cents a pound, and chickens 8 cents a pair!

What an injury to 55 girls to be thus employed *or not* just as they choose!

Another Mail Robbery.—The Albany Post Office has been robbed of sundry letters by a young man twenty-two years of age by the name of Bacon, a son of very highly respected parents. A large number of letters were found upon him, many of them broken open, and most of the money recovered. He has confessed every thing and has been committed for trial. The cause seems to have been lottery gambling.

MARRIED,

In Cheraw, on the 21st ultimo, by the Rev. R. Furman, Mr. FRANKLIN ELLERBE to Miss ELIZA F. DOUGLAS, daughter of the late Dr. James Douglas. Also, on the same day, by the Rev. Jno. C. Coit, Dr. ARCHIBALD MALLOY to Miss HENRIETTA M. COIT, all of that place.

Near Brightsville, S. C., on the 21st ultimo, by the Rev. C. Newton, SILAS SKIPPER, sen., to Miss ARENA QUICK, both of Marlborough District. Also, on the same day, by Duncan Right, Esq., Mr. JOSEPH LOVING to Miss HONOR GIBSON, both of Richmond county, N. C.

On the 14th ult., Mr. JAMES GIBSON to Miss —— SMITH, both of Richmond county, N. C.

In Moore county, on the 28th ultimo, JESSE SAUNDERS, Esq., aged 70, to Mrs. MILTON, relict of Mr. Isaiah Milton.

DIED,

In this town, on the 31st ult., after an illness of three days, of brain fever, HENRY B. H. BUROUGHS, eldest son of Mr. James B. Buroughs, aged 19 years.

Happy soul thy days are ended,
All thy mourning days below,
Go, by angel guards attended,
To the sight of Jesus, go.
Waiting to receive thy spirit,
Lo! the Saviour stands above,
Shows the purchase of his merit,
Reaches out the crown of love. [*Com.*

In Bladen county, on the 22d of December, Mrs. ELIZABETH BRYAN, consort of James Bryan, sen., aged seventy years. She was a member of the Baptist Church, and adorned her profession by pious and upright conduct; discharging at the same time the duties of her domestic relations with such propriety and decorum, as endeared her to all. Her husband, children, and relatives, followed her to the grave, mourning indeed. Too often had she administered to their wants, for them to be unmindful of their loss. Though cheerful and free from reserve, she was never heard to speak ill of any one; inculcating, more by example than precept, moral and religious truths. Truly it may be said, a devoted wife, a tender and affectionate mother, and kind neighbor, has departed. No more shall her presence gladden the hearts of her husband and children. No more shall her tender sympathies alleviate their distresses. But they "sorrow not as others, who have no hope." They have abundant reason to believe that their loss is her gain. May this hope comfort their hearts, and may they follow her as *she* followed Christ.—[*Com.*

At New Orleans, on the 4th ultimo, Mr. GEORGE LIDE, a native of Wilmington, N. C. aged 27.

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

THE Subscriber has just received from Wilmington, and opened in the Store formerly occupied by Stark & Pearce, a new and complete assortment of

CLOTHING,

Consisting of Coats, Vests, Pants, Overcoats, Scarfs, Stocks, Cravats, Merino Shirts and Drawers, Men's and Boys' Caps, Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

This Clothing was well and fashionably made up in Wilmington, by good workmen, under my own inspection, and I can with safety recommend it, and solicit the patronage of the public.

These Goods will be sold very low for Cash.

J. J. BURTON, *Ag't.*

Jan'y 1, 1844. 87tf

JUST PUBLISHED,

A SECOND ADVENT 1843 Pamphlet. For sale by the Subscriber, and at the Store of Boon & Breece. JOHN H. PEARCE.

Jan'y 1, 1844. 87tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned not to trade for or receive a Note of Hand made by me to Mrs. Attitia N. Whitted, and signed by Alex'r McDowell and H. H. Robinson as securities, for the sum of Three Thousand Two Hundred Dollars, dated 15th April 1842, payable one day after date.

The consideration for which said Note was given having failed, I am determined not to pay it.

THO. C. SMITH.

Bladen County, Dec. 26, 1843. 87-4w

NOTICE.

Persons are hereby forewarned not to trade for or receive a Note of Hand made by me to Mrs. N. Whitted, and signed by Alex'r McDowell and Thomas C. Smith as securities, for the sum of three Thousand and Eighty-nine Dollars [illegible]e Cents, ($3089 53,) dated the 15th [illegible], payable three years after date, with interest from date.

The consideration for which said Note was given failed, I am determined not to pay it.

HEMAN H. ROBINSON.

Bladen County, Dec. 26, 1843. 87-4w

CALENDAR FOR 1844,

Being Bissextile or Leap Year.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JANUARY		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
FEBRUARY					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29		
MARCH						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
APRIL		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
MAY				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
JUNE							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
JULY		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
AUGUST					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
SEPTEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
OCTOBER			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
NOVEMBER						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
DECEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				

1845.

JANUARY					1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
FEBRUARY							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	

HOTEL FOR SALE

In Wadesborough.

I am anxious to sell my well known and commodious HOTEL, situated on the South West corner of the Centre Square, immediately in front across the street from the Court House. There are attached to the Establishment, 22 Rooms, each with a fire-place, 10 of which are detached from the main building, intended for and occupied at the Courts each by a Lawyer; *two* splendid Gardens; commodious Kitchen; Lumber and Smoke Houses, and Dairy; two Horse Lots, and as good a Stable as is in the State, 64 by 26 feet, with a Shed, and Stalls for 36 horses; Crib and Shelter, and a fine Well of water 30 feet from the Stable door. The House is tolerably well furnished, but not so extensively as its space would permit. Houses and Furniture all new—only used since Sept. 1841. Persons wishing to do a handsome business in this line, would do well to call and see soon. Terms of sale made accommodating, and lower considerably than the cash valuation. Affliction forces me to a sale, and I will sell and that soon.

JAS. M. WADDILL.

Wadesborough, Dec'r 1843. 87-8w

$300 REWARD

WILL be paid for the apprehension of a man calling himself CANDLER BROWN, from Mississippi, about 35 or 40 years of age, six feet or over in height, of extremely dark complexion, and black hair, has the dress of a Negro dealer or Drover. Said Brown having passed counterfeit $100 notes on the Northern Bank of Kentucky, payable at Paris, and received in payment Notes of the South Western Rail Road Bank of this city. He has probably gone into North Carolina or Virginia.

W. LLOYD, 7 Broad st.

Charleston, Dec. 30, 1843. 87-3w

To Fever & Ague Patients!

BEFORE, as well as since, the discovery of the great remedy for Fever and Ague ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE (now called Rowand's "IMPROVED" Tonic Mixture, with the written signature of John R. Rowand over the mouth of each bottle, to distinguish it from a lot of "adulterated Tonic Mixture," made during the author's absence and disconnexion with its manufacture and sale from the spring of 1839 to 1841) "pretended" cures for this troublesome complaint have always been springing up in various parts of the country. ☞ But mark! since its discovery and almost universal and exclusive use throughout the United States, Canada, Texas, Mexico, West Indies, South America, &c. &c., all new remedies 'steal its good name"—counterfeit its taste, smell and app

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING for the Fall and Winter Trade, an assortment of

GROCERIES,
HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
Hats, Shoes, Crockery and Hollow-Ware,
Besides a General Assortment of
DRY GOODS,
Among which are—

Pilot, Beaver, Doe Skin and Mole Hair Cloths; Cassimeres; Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Flannels; Blankets; Muslin-de-Lains; Bombazines; Alpacas; Merinos; Winter Shawls; Fancy Prints; Dimitys; Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Book Muslins, and Bishop Lawns; White and colored Cambrics; Sheetings; Irish Linens; Shirtings; White and Bl'k Hose and Half Hose; Worsted, Elastic and Cotton Suspenders; Sewing, Spool and Flax Thread; Coat Trimmings, &c. &c.; which I am determined to sell low to those who will favor me with a call. (Next door to E. Fuller.)

D. McLAURIN.
October 2, 1843. 74tf

100 KEGS WHITE LEAD, a superior article, assorted qualities, warranted pure, ex- tra No. 1 and 2, satisfactory references as to its superiority given to those who have used it.
500 gallons Linseed Oil.
500 gallons Fall and Winter Strained Sperm Lamp Oil, bleached and natural color, warranted pure.
100 gallons Refined Bleached Lamp Oil, at 80 cents per gallon.
15 barrels Tanners' Oil.
500 lbs. English Lamp Black.
Patent Currying Knives and Extra Blades.
Scotch Grey Hones.
Scouring and Blacking Brushes.
Finger and Turning Steels, with every article in that line.
With a very general assortment of Window Glass, Paints, Oils, Putty, &c. &c.
Painters' and Manufacturers' materials constantly kept on hand.
10 sides superior Northern Band Leather assorted.
Emery from Flour to No. 5.
A constant supply of above kept on hand, for sale on the most favorable terms. Apply to

J. H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay Street, above Post Office.
November 7, 1843. 79-3m

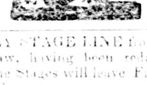
Received pr Steamer Fayetteville,
10 HHDS. PRIME MOLASSES,
20 casks CHEESE.
SAML. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Dec'r 9, 1843. 81tf

Annuals for 1844.
THE Gift; Literary Souvenir; and Rose
E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE,

LONDON PORTER,
Madeira and fine old Port WINE,
Common Wines,
Fine Hyson Tea,
6 barrels Calcined Plaster,
J. HUSKE & SON.
September 1, 1843. 70tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE
From Fayetteville to Warsaw.



THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, for a North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*
February 10, 1842. 44-tf

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.
Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, August 15, 1843. 40-tf

State of North Carolina,
MOORE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1843.

Henry Brown and Lydia Brown, by her Guardian Alfred Brower, *vs.* the other Heirs at Law of Jesse Brown, deceased.
Petition for Partition of Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Isaac Brown, one of the Defendants, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Isaac to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday of January next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.
Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of October, A. D. 1843.

A. C. CURRY, *Clk.*

State of North Carolina,
MOORE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1843.

Henry Hadley and wife Sarah, *vs.* the Heirs at Law of Jesse Brown, dec'd.
Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Isaac Brown, one of the Defendants, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Isaac to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday of January next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.
Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the fourth Monday of October, A. D. 1843.

A. C. CURRY, *Clk.*

State of North Carolina,
MOORE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1843.

[illegible] Petition for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that [illegible] Defendants, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Isaac to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday of January next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.
Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the fourth Monday of October, A. D. 1843.

A. C. CURRY, *Clk.*

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having it in contemplation to leave the State, respectfully requests all those indebted to him by Note or Account, to call and settle the same, as he is in need of money.
He has on hand a few SADDLES, BRIDLES, and HARNESS, which will be sold low for Cash.

M. N. LEARY.
October 17, 1843. 76-3m

Just Received and for Sale,
THOMASTOWN LIME; Plaster Paris; Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 3; Cheese in boxes, a superior article; 100 kegs pure extra and No. 1 White Lead.

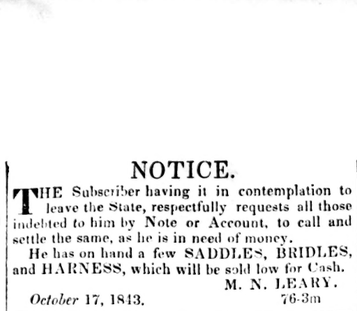
B. ROSE.
Sept. 18, 1843. 72tf

Rates lower than ever!

JACKSON HOTEL,
NEAR LIBERTY POINT,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

JNO. McCASKILL.
November 3, 1843. 79tf

The Inclined Water Wheel.
PATENT.



THIS valuable improvement in the application of water power, is now completed and in successful operation at the Cool Spring Mills in this Town. The invention was designed to save water in its operation, and thereby remedy the difficulty now existing on account of its scarcity. This wheel will perform the same labor with less than half the water required to drive the tub-wheel, and if applied in place of the flutter-wheel the saving must be still greater. The number of Mills (now in operation by these wheels) that become scarce of water in the summer, is supposed to average 80 or 90 per cent. If these Mills can be successfully operated with even half the water now required, it is obvious that the supply of water will be abundant.

The Inclined Water Wheel in its construction can be placed at any elevation to suit the condition of the pond, thereby securing a sufficient head above the wheel, which is important to all mills where the water is at any time liable to become scarce. In this particular the Inclined water wheel has a decided advantage above the Over-shot, which requires a sufficient fall and constancy of water, and is also expensive in its construction: Whereas the Inclined Water Wheel can be built at much less expense—can be successfully applied to any mill or machinery that is propelled by water, and will run well in back water. This Wheel is said to rank in power with a high breast wheel, and can be geared with either cogs or bands, but the latter being considered cheaper and more durable, I have adopted them. Having obtained a Patent in December last, I have abstained from giving publicity to the invention, or offering to sell any Rights, until others, as well as myself, should become satisfied of its advantages. I am now ready to dispose of the right to use said invention by counties, districts and States—as also single rights. Millwrights, Mill owners, and the public generally are invited to call and examine the invention.

The machinery, as represented in the plate above, can be made more simple, by which one half of the expense of construction will be diminished, but the amount of water saved will be less. I shall have both modes of construction with a statement of materials for each, printed in handbills, which I design for those who wish further information on the subject.

JOHN T. GILMORE.
Fayetteville, Oct. 21, 1843 77-1y

ALMANACS FOR 1844.
TURNER & HUGHES'S,
Farmers' and Planters',
Clay Almanac, with a Life of Clay;
For sale by E. J. HALE.

FIRE INSURANCE.
GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.
Capital, One Million of Dollars.

THE above Company will take risks on Goods or Buildings, in any part of North Carolina, at as low rates of premium as any other good Company. They will also take risks on Goods shipped to any part of the United States.

STARK & PEARCE, *Agents.*
Fayetteville, Dec. 5, 1843. 77-tf

AN experience of about fifteen years has proved, *beyond a doubt*, that the Vermifuge [illegible] and very grateful friend,

ASENATH M. PHILLIPS.
Norwich, Nov. 4, 1842.

New London Co.—ss.
Personally appeared, the above-named Asenath M. Phillips, and made oath of the facts contained in the foregoing statement before me.

RUFUS W. MATHEWSON,
Justice of the Peace.

Personally acquainted with Mrs. Phillips. [illegible] the above-asserted facts are substantially [illegible]

RICHARDS,
Norwich, Conn

B. SANDS & CO.,
Buildings, 273
Chatham
[illegible] six bottles for $5.

The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject, and ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

☞ A fresh supply just received and for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.
April for 1843. 67tf

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE in Store, and are now receiving the following GOODS, at the Auction Store opposite the Lafayette Hotel:—

2000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
3000 bushels Rock Alum Salt,
225 bags Laguira and Rio Coffee,
25 hhds. P. R. and N. O. Sugars,
12 tons assorted Iron,
200 kegs Nails,
20 boxes and bbls. Loaf and Crushed Sugars,
25 boxes Bar Soap,
15 half bbls No. 1 Mackerel,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
100 bags Shot,
2000 lbs. Bar Lead,
25 cases Fur and Wool Hats,
20 bx's Whittemore's Cotton Cards,
200 reams Wrapping, Letter and Cap Paper,
20 cases assorted Shoes,
25 chests and qr. boxes Teas,
25 coils Bale Rope,
30 ps. Cotton Bagging,
20 dozen Windsor and Cane Bottom Chairs,

German and Blistered Steel, Hollow Ware, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cheese, Collins' Axes, Crackers and Soda Biscuit, Candy, Demijohns, Snuff and Cut Tobacco, Brooms and Baskets, Bed Cords, Indigo, Madder, Dye Stuffs, Drugs and Medicines, Old Madeira, Port and Lisbon Wines, Sole Leather, &c.

—ALSO—
An assortment of DRY GOODS.

The above Stock of Goods has been carefully purchased in the Northern Cities, and will be sold at fair prices for Cash, or on credit to punctual dealers.

SAML. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
October 2, 1843. 74tf

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 15 cents, cash.
October 1, 1843. 42tf

LIME.

A LARGE lot of Fresh Thomastown LIME, just received and for sale very low by

STUART & McGARY.
November 15, 1843. 80tf

TO RENT.

That desirable House and Lot, belonging to Warren Prior, situated over Haymount, and adjoining Major McLean. Upon the Lot are all necessary Out Houses, with a Well of good water; also a Cistern, and both with good Pump. For terms, inquire of

GURDON DEMING.
Fayetteville, Nov. 25, 1843. 82tf

SANDS'
SARSAPARILLA,

FOR the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system, namely: Scrotula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, enlargement and pain of the Bones and Joints, stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites, or Dropsy, exposure or imprudence in life. Also, chronic constitutional Disorders will be removed by this Preparation.

Wonderful Effects of Sands' Sarsaparilla in Norwich, Conn.

Read the following from Mrs. Wm. Phillips, who has long resided at the Falls. The facts are well known to all the old residents in that part of the city:

Messrs. A. B. Sands & Co.—Sirs: Most gratefully do I embrace this opportunity for stating to you the great relief I obtained from the use of your Sarsaparilla. I shall also be happy, through you, to publish to all who are afflicted, as I lately was, the account of my unexpected, and even for a long while despaired of cure. Mine is a painful story, and trying and sickening as is the narrative of it, for the sake of many who may be so surely relieved, I will briefly yet accurately state it.

Nineteen years ago last April a fit of sickness left me with an Erysipelas eruption. Dropsical collections immediately took place over the entire surface of my body, causing such an enlargement that it was necessary to add a half yard to the size of my dresses around the waist. Next followed, upon my limbs, ulcers, painful beyond description. For years, both in summer and winter, the only mitigation of my suffering was found in pouring upon those parts cold water. From my limbs the pain extended over my whole body.—There was literally for me no rest, by day or by night. Upon lying down these pains would shoot through my system, and compel me to arise, and, for hours together, walk the house, so that I was almost entirely deprived of sleep. During this time the Erysipelas continued active, and the ulcers enlarged, and so deeply have these eaten, that for two and a half years they have been subject to bleeding. During these almost twenty years I have consulted many physicians. These have called my disease—as it was attended with an obstinate cough and a steady and active pain in my side—a dropsical consumption; and though they have been skilful practitioners, they were only able to afford my case a partial and temporary relief. I had many other difficulties too complicated to describe. I have also used many of the medicines that have been recommended as infallible cures for this disease, yet these all failed, and I was most emphatically growing worse. In this critical condition, given up by friends, and expecting for myself, relief only in death, I was by the timely interposition of a kind Providence, furnished with your, to me, invaluable Sarsaparilla. A single bottle gave me an assurance of health, which for twenty years I had not once felt. Upon taking the second my enlargement diminished, and in *twelve days* from the 8th of October, when I commenced taking your Sarsaparilla, I was able to enjoy sleep and rest, by night, as refreshing as any I ever enjoyed when in perfect health. Besides, I was, in this short time, relieved from all those excruciating and unalleviated pains that had afflicted my days as well as robbed me of my night's repose. The ulcers upon my limbs are healed, the Erysipelas cured, and my size reduced nearly to my former measure.

Thus much do I feel it a privilege to testify to the efficacy of your health-restoring Sarsaparilla. A thousand thanks, sirs, from one whose comfort and whose hope of future health are due, under God, to your instrumentality. And may the same Provi- [illegible] to [illegible] sold, make you the [illegible] and [illegible] of blessing these, as does and [illegible] as much relieved and very grateful friend,

ASENATH M. PHILLIPS.
Norwich, Nov. 4, 1842.

New London Co.—ss.
Personally appeared, the above-named Asenath M. Phillips, and made oath of the facts contained in the foregoing statement before me.

RUFUS W. MATHEWSON,
Justice of the Peace.

Personally acquainted with Mrs. Phillips. [illegible] the above-asserted facts are substantially [illegible]

RICHARDS,
Norwich, Conn

B. SANDS & CO.,
Buildings, 273
Chatham
[illegible] six bottles for $5.

The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject, and ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

☞ A fresh supply just received and for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.
April for 1843. 67tf

NEW FIRM.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having associated themselves together, under the style and Firm of

STUART & McGARY,

For the purpose of transacting a general Grocery and Barter Business, are now receiving from New York, and will keep constantly on hand, a full supply of

GROCERIES,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Among which may be found:

Brown and Loaf Sugars,
Coffee, Rio and Laguira,
Fine Hyson Teas,
Molasses,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
Putty, Copperas,
Indigo and Madder,
Scotch Snuff,
Salts, Saleratus and Saltpetre,
Swedes Iron and Swedes Iron Nails,
Cast, German and Blister Steel,
Collins' Axes, Cotton Bagging,
Bale Rope, Cotton and Wool Cards,
Men's & Women's Shoes, fashionable Hats,
White Wool Hats, broad brim,
Spanish Sole Leather,
Wagon and Cart Boxes,
Blacksmiths' Tools, full sets, &c. &c.

☞ They will still continue to give particular attention to the Forwarding & Commission Business.

ROBERT A. STUART.
WILLIAM L. McGARY.
September 26, 1843. 73tf

Edwin Glover,
WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,
(At the old Stand of C. C. Smith,)

CONTINUES to Repair Watches and Jewelry, in the very best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All work done by him will be warranted.

P. S.—WATCHES and JEWELRY for sale.
Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1843. 74tf

IMPORTANT SALE
OF ROCKY POINT
LANDS.

The "Mosely Hall" Estate, containing about **2600** *Acres, among the finest Lands in the State.*

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity for Cumberland County, the undersigned will sell at the Court House in Wilmington, on Monday the 8th day of January next, being the first day of the Extra Term of New Hanover Superior Court, the well known Estate called "Mosely Hall," on Rocky Point, in said county, about 18 miles from Wilmington, within from 2 to 4 miles of the Rail Road, and lying immediately on the North East Branch of the Cape Fear, which is navigable thence to Wilmington, for boats and rafts. The tract contains about 2600 acres, of which a large proportion is of the richest and most durable soil, being founded on rotten Limestone, lying very near the surface, which affords an inexhaustible supply of manure. It cannot be worn out. The tract was entered, nearly a century ago, by Col. Mosely, the then Surveyor General of the Province of North Carolina, who selected it in preference to any Lands in the Province, on account of its exhaustless fertility; and though it has been cultivated ever since with no effort to improve it by artificial means, it still retains its rich soil.

It will be divided into several tracts, of which one will be put up at a time, with the privilege of all.

The terms of sale are very easy, being a payment of only one-eighth of the purchase money in hand, and the balance in equal instalments at one, two, three and four years. Notes, with approved security, bearing interest from date, will be required.

ALSO, on the day following, will be sold on the premises, all the Stock and Plantation Utensils, of every description. Terms Cash.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, *C. & M. E.*
Fayetteville, Nov. 20, 1843. 81-ts

☞ Raleigh Register (weekly paper.) Wilmington Chronicle, and Newbernian, please publish till sale, and forward accounts.

LOOK OUT FOR SQUALLS!

JOHN C. THOMSON & CO.

WOULD take this method to inform the people of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that they have removed their NEW

HAT, CAP & SHOE STORE

To the South West corner of the Market Square in the building that was occupied by the late P. Pearce, deceased, as a Shoe Store, for the last six or eight years, where they will be happy to wait on such as may favor them with a call.

They will keep on hand a large assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Of all kinds and sizes, manufactured under the eye of one of the partners, an advantage readily admitted. Justice to their friends, as well as to themselves, make it proper for them to say that they sell their goods cheap for Cash, that the losses sustained from bad customers will not have to be paid by good ones. Please to call and judge for yourselves as to quality and price. Thankful for past favors, they hope, by promptness and strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of patronage.

Hats sold by us once Ironed gratis.

☞ The highest price paid for Furs.

N. B. Shoes repaired at the shortest notice, and in style.

JNO. C. THOMSON & CO.
Fayetteville, Nov. 17, 1843. 76tf

JAMES SUNDY,
Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted
Carriage Harness,
Gig and Buggy ditto, ditto,
Plain ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Couch and Lace Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages &c. Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and [illegible] notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail to [illegible] usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27. 47-tf

250 bbls. Yellow Planting POTATOES, received per Steamer Henrietta, and for sale by

HALL & HALL.
Nov'r 15, 1843. 80tf

NEW GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, BY

WILLIAMS & LUTTERLOH:

150 BAGS COFFEE,
10,000 lbs. Brown and Loaf SUGARS,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
25 boxes Teas, some very fine,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
75 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
50 bags Shot,
200 lbs. Indigo,
75 boxes Window Glass,
3000 lbs. Copperas,
300 lbs. Dutch Madder,
1500 lbs. Spanish Brown,
600 lbs. Epsom Salts,
75 kegs Nails,
10 tons Iron,
1000 lbs. Steel,
8 boxes Collins' Axes,
50 pieces 44 and 45 inch Bagging,
50 coils Rope,
300 lbs. Baling Twine,
Blacksmiths' Tools, in full sets,
25 cases Shoes and Brogans,
6 dozen Ladies' Buskins & Slippers,
15 cases Fur Hats,
15 dozen Boys' fine & common Caps,
25 doz. Ladies' fine & common Hats,

Together with a General Assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY.
Also, a variety of
China, Queen's Ware, Common Crockery, and Glass Ware,

Consisting of Dinner Sets; Tea Sets; Coffee Sets; Glass and Granite Jugs of every variety; Cut Glass Wines; Cut and Moulded Tumblers and Decanters; Common Crockery, put up in packages to suit the Country Merchants' Trade;—all of which will be sold on accommodating terms.

September 2, 1843. 70tf

NEW GOODS,
At Prices to suit the Times.

I HAVE received in part, and expect in a day or two to receive my full assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Embracing Broad Cloths, various colours, and some very superior; plain and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Beaver Cloth; Blankets, Kerseys; white and red Flannels; Merino and Silk Shirts and Drawers; black, blue black and fancy coloured Silks; Muslin-de-Lains, all qualities; Gentlemen's Scarfs, Stocks, Collars, &c. &c.

A full assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

Some beautiful sets of China, common and fine, CROCKERY, HATS and SHOES, White Lead, Linseed and Winter Strained Lamp Oil, &c. All of which I am disposed to sell low, *very* low, for *Cash*, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE.
North West corner of Market Square.
October 25, 1842. 25-tf

A few bushels Red Clover Seed, for sale by

J. HUSKE & SON.
March 28, 1843. 47-tf

FOR SALE.

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
500 bushels coarse Alum ditto,
1 half pipe Jamaica Rum,
1 do do Sicily Madeira Wine,
1 qr. cask Old Port ditto,
1 do do do Brown Sherry ditto,
Heavy 44 in. Bagging, Kentucky Rope,
Long and short handle Shovels & Forks,
Colins' Axes, Blacksmith Tools, &c.

D. McLAURIN.
October 2, 1843. 74tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

Look at This!

MY HOUSE has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.
Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

☞ My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Murchord Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank.

FOR SALE,

20 CASES (2 dozen) fine Old Madeira WINE, Genuine Old Port Wine, (in bottles.)
Sicily Madeira, Sherry, and Teneriffe Wines,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
5 casks Ground ditto,
10 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugars,
10 bags Java Coffee.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.
December 27, 1842. 34tf

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,
CONSTANTLY for sale by
MICHAEL McGARY.
July 11, 1842. 10tf

McCALLUM & CLARK,
TAILORS.
(Successors of H. Erambert.)

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have purchased the entire stock of Henry Erambert, and intend carrying on the above business in all its various branches, at their new Stand, on Hay Street, a few doors West of the Market, where they will thankfully receive all orders in their line, and warrant all work to be as well done as at any other Establishment in town. They solicit the patronage of the old customers of Mr. H. Erambert, and the public generally, and assure those that think proper to employ them, that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction. All work that don't suit will not be allowed to be taken from their shop. Prices will range as follows:—

For making corded or bound Coat,		$10 00
	plain ditto,	8 00
Pantaloons,	plain,	1 50
Vest,	plain,	1 50

JAS. D. McCALLUM.
DANIEL CLARK.
Fayetteville, Dec. 31, 1842. 39-tf

A CARD.

HENRY ERAMBERT would respectfully inform the public and his customers, that he has sold out his entire Establishment to Mr. Jas. D. McCallum and Daniel Clark, of this place, and from his knowledge of their superior workmanship, can recommend them to all his old customers, and hope they will patronize them; and all favors bestowed on them will be thankfully acknowledged by him.

☞ N. B. All persons indebted to H. Erambert will please call and settle the same.
December 31 1842. 39-tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

C. T. HAIGH has taken into copartnership his son JOHN C. HAIGH, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the Firm of CHARLES T. HAIGH & SON.
June 7, 1843. 57-tf

For sale by the Subscribers,

Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Candle Wick, Boat, Seine, Wrapping and Carpet Twine, Cotton Yarn, No. 4 to 15, heavy 4-4 and 30 inch Shirting and Sheeting, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills.

We also offer 25 hhds. prime retailing Molasses, 12 tons Swedes, English, and American Iron, &c.

We invite purchasers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.
January 31, 1843. 39-tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscriber having taken into copartnership his brother John H. Martine, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of JOHN H. & J. MARTINE, at the Old Stand, Hay Street, above the Post Office.

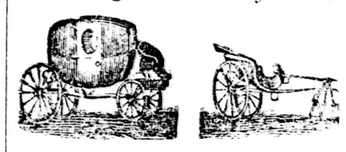
JAMES MARTINE.
June 21, 1843. 64tf

French Burr Mill Stones for Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the sale of the above MILL STONES in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, we would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to us at this place. We *warrant* the article to be genuine; if it is not we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13-tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



GARDNER & McKETHAN,
CARRIAGE MAKERS,

HAVE now on hand and for sale a much larger Stock of Work than usual, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their Work and prices, which have been reduced to suit the times.

We warrant our work, as usual, for one year.

☞ Repairing neatly executed at short notice and at reduced prices.
Sept. 25, 1843. 51tf

FIRE INSURANCE.
The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company

ARE prepared to take risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and on Dwellings in the country, at rates as favorable as any good Company.

Correct descriptions of the Property, accompanying the applications, and certified by persons known to the Agents, will, when post paid, meet with prompt attention.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.
October 2, 1843. 74-1Y

FOR SALE.

50 KEGS *Pure* WHITE LEAD, and 1 chest fine Hyson TEA. Just received by

JOHN HUSKE & SON.
January 11, 1843. 26tf

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.
January 28, 1843. 39-1Y

PETERS'
VEGETABLE PILLS

MAY be termed a *universal medicine*, for there is scarcely any derangement or obstruction of the organs and functions of the human machine which they will not alleviate or remove. When administered in the early stages of congestion of the stomach or bowels, they speedily relax those organs, reduce the attendant fever, and restore the sufferer to health. Containing no irritating or drastic substances, their exhibition is never followed by that prostration of the bodily powers which characterises the operation of most other cathartics, and they may be administered without the slightest fear of producing the local inflammation so frequently caused by the pungent compositions vended by the quacks and charlatans of the day.

In almost all stages of disease, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found of beneficial effect, but they should always be resorted to, when the first symptom makes its appearance. The conquest of the complaint will then be easy, and immediate. In bilious disorders, remittent or intermittent fever, dyspepsia, dysentery, cholera, cholic, diarrhœa, dropsy, sour or fetid eructations, enlargement of the spleen, sick head ache, complaints growing out of imperfect or too rapid digestion, torpor of the bowels, female obstructions, habitual costiveness, and all other diseases in which a purgative medicine is proper, PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS will be found unrivalled in the speed, certainty, and gentleness of their operation.

Peters' Worm Lozenges.

Peters' Worm Lozenges, although exceedingly pleasant to the taste, and perfectly mild, safe and painless in their operation, are the most powerful and destructive vermifuge that has yet been discovered. The speed and certainty with which they eradicate worms in all the stages of the disorder, both in children and adults, is almost incredible.

Peters' Cough Lozenges

For all diseases of the organs of respiration, there is no medicine that can compete with Peters' Cough Lozenges. They *stand alone* as the only sure remedy for cough, catarrh, asthma, influenza, incipient consumption, bronchitis, spitting of blood, and all pulmonary complaints.

Peters' Cordial Lozenges

Are a specific for the relief of nervous or sick headache, lowness of spirits or melancholy, languor and debility, either from previous disease or too free living, tremors, spasm of the stomach, irritability of the nerves, hysterical affections, drowsiness, cholera morbus, sense of fatigue, and palpitation of the heart. From their efficacy in the relief of headache, they are called by many the Headache Lozenge.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.
May 1, 1843. 52tf

Children's Toy Books,
For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.